

GENOA, Jan. 12.

The Spanish ambassador, immediately after the arrival of a messenger from Madrid, sent dispatches to Murin, Parma, Florence, Rome and Naples, which are thought to be relative to the difference between the courts of London and Madrid, and which may be attended with important consequences.

VIENNA, Feb. 4.

Re-inforcements for Italy set out daily, not only from hence, but from all the provinces of Austria, and in case a new campaign should take place, which appears more and more likely, a new plan of recruiting is in readiness, by which an army may be composed and made ready to act in a very short time. The fine regiment of cavalry, Karaiczay, which was demanded to be employed again, against the enemy, passed this city, a day or two ago, on its way to the Rhine. According to the news from Constantinople, the French minister there, Verniac, makes continual efforts, and employs every means to draw the Porte into the interests of France and to persuade the Grand Seignior that he ought not to remain indifferent to the partition of Poland; but the ministers of the other courts have been able hitherto to render unsuccessful all his attempts, and to keep the Grand Seignior in his pacific dispositions. The king of Sweden has for private reasons, recalled the Ambassador there, M. d'Alch, and named M. d'Ochson to that appointment.

VIENNA COURT GAZETTE, Feb. 15.

His imperial majesty has, upon the most pressing and repeated solicitations of Field Marshal Count de Clerfayte, resolved to free him from the further command of the army of the lower Rhine, and nominated his royal highness the Archduke Charles to the chief command of the same.

At the same time his imperial majesty, in token of his full satisfaction of the meritorious services rendered by the Field Marshal, has been most graciously pleased to confer on him the order of the Golden Fleece.

FRANKFORT, Feb. 15.

The advanced posts of the French and Austrians are now within a league of each other. The former have strong corps at Stroubeig, Simmern, and Krentznach.

More corn and meal is now exported from Bohemia than ever was known at any former period.

All the horses used for pleasure have been seized at Straßburg, when some persons going to the Theatre in their carriages, were obliged to leave them, the horses being forcibly taken away. On the third inst. the guillotine was again put in motion at that place, and an emigrant priest, belonging to one of the richest families in the department of the upper Rhine, was executed.

BRUSSELS, Feb. 4.

The hopes of peace are entirely vanished and the preparations for a new campaign are immense. The French armies on the Rhine are to be augmented to 300,000, and the young men of the first requisition are daily exercising.

The French government cannot possibly accede to the terms of peace proposed by the coalized powers. It will only make peace on condition that Belgium and Liege are formally given up to France, and that the independence of Holland be acknowledged by those powers. Austria and England have absolutely refused to accede to any such terms, a new campaign is in consequence resolved upon. The garrisons of our new departments, especially that of Brussels, are reinforcing, for which purpose troops are daily arriving from our armies on the Rhine and Moselle.

At Luxembourg 6000 men are expected from the Parisian army, and that fortress has provisions for a year. To allay the ferment occasioned by the reports propagated by the French emigrants here, that France would give up Belgium to the emperor, the minister of police at Paris has sent circular letters to the central administrations contradicting these.

February 9.

New orders have just been given to the army of the Sambre and the Meuse, relative to its position and its winter quarters. It was at first resolved to send the troops to the rear of the Moselle, and to remove the head quarters to Cologne. This resolution however has been abandoned, and the head quarters are to remain at Bonn.

The Sambre and Meuse army extends from the Moselle to the lower Rhine. There is to be on the right bank a corps composed of 3 divisions of troops under the command of gen. Lefevre, 2 divisions are to line the left bank. Andernach to Crevelt; 2 more divisions are distributed in the departments of the republic: 1 division in the environs of Luxembourg, and the remainder of the army is to occupy the whole line beyond the Moselle, and the entrenched camp of the Chateauf and Coblenz.

The preparations for war have never been pursued on both sides with such activity. A fifth campaign is considered as inevitable.

It is said, that the French government is determined upon the freedom of the Scheldt and that it has been determined to abide by the arrest of the committee of public safety, by which the opening of the Scheldt was directed. But the Dutch government are not very eager to satisfy the wishes of the directory. There has not one neutral merchantman entered the port of Antwerp—the Dutch stop them and carry them into their ports. The French rear Admiral Vanhale who arrived at Antwerp, has declared, that the directory are resolved to maintain the freedom of the Scheldt.

According to a calculation made in the seven departments, composing the ci-devant Belgic provinces, upwards of 30,000 horses have been put into requisition for the service of the armies, since the entry of the French into Belgium. The new law will produce a great number more for the war service.

February 14.

Letters from Zealand state, that the greatest activity prevails in the ports of Flushing and Middelburg, in preparing several ships of war for sea. There is a small French squadron at anchor in the Western Scheldt, within sight of Flushing, which is to join the Dutch. Rear-admiral Stabile will probably have the command. Party spirit runs very high in Zealand. The patriots and the Orangists no longer conceal their hatred of each other; and these divisions are encreased by a third party which has flared up, called the patriots of 1787, who wish to reform abuses, but are decisive in their support of the Federal system, which has existed in the United Provinces so many centuries, and do not wish for a total revolution. The prevailing party, however which has the armed force at its command, has determined to convoke a national convention; appropriate instructions have been sent to the deputies from Zealand, and to the states-general.

HAGUE, Feb. 13.

The municipality of Utrecht sent notice to the states-general, that twenty officers of the Orange party in Westphalia, who had been taken prisoners by the French, were on the road to the Hague and yesterday they arrived here under a strong escort; it is generally thought they will be executed.

Yesterday the state prisoner Van de Spiegel, went under a strong guard to Woerden, where he is to

be imprisoned. Count Bentick follows him to day.

The deputies of Friesland have resolved that all persons who have served in the Orange army, shall be forbid to return to Holland under pain of death, and they have also given public notice, that all persons who served the former government, having now lost the confidence of the people, must repair within fourteen days to their places of abode, and remain there, and they are at the same time forbid to sell their estates, &c. The deputies of Holland on the 5th published a declaration, upon which the Provincial administration is to be established, until the National Convention should think fit to alter it; this declaration, however, meets great opposition amongst the lower classes of people, but most particularly from the deputies of Amsterdam, who have protested against the measure, because concluded without the consent of the people of Holland, and have refused to make it public.

It is believed that this affair may protract the meeting of the Convention, which is fixed for the 18th.

The committee of Maritime Affairs have proposed to make a lottery of 50,000 florins, the tickets of which are to be distributed to those persons who are willing to enter into the sea service. A transport with 300 Dutch and French emigrants aboard, going to the West Indies, has been carried into Flushing. We have just now learned, that the state prisoner Van de Spiegel, on his journey to Woerden, has been seized with a paralytic stroke and his recovery is rather doubtful.

CHOLLET, January 27.

Since Stofflet has taken off the mask in order to act in concert with Charette and Sapinard, confusion reigns in the country places, the inhabitants of which are cursing them; while some of them, out of fear lest the Republican forces should not be sufficient, appeared prepared to march.

Stofflet has issued proclamations, in which he invites the citizens to come and fight for their king; it being better, he says, to have one king than seven hundred and fifty five.

PARIS, February 20.

A letter from Nantes, of the 15th Pluviose (Feb. 4) says:

"We are surrounded by the Chouans, who have cut off the communication between Nantes and Angers; manufactures are no longer carried on here, and the workmen are in consequence in the greatest consternation. Since Stofflet has risen, troops prevent any thing from being brought to this town—Such in substance is our situation."

This day, about ten in the morning, all the forms, boards, and other instruments used in the formation of assignats, were broken in the Place Vendome, and there melted in a vast furnace which had been constructed for the purpose. This spectacle was attended by a great crowd.

LONDON, January 2.

By letters from Dublin we learn, that from the examination of eleven persons, taken into custody by Alderman Alexander, it appears, that they had formed the desperate plot of assassinating the Lord Lieutenant, throwing the country into confusion, and overthrowing the government.

February 12.

The only news of any consequence from Germany, relates to the further supplies voted to his imperial majesty by the empire, under the title of Roman months, for continuing the war. The electors of Hanover and Brandenburg, and the prince of Hesse-Cassel refuse to advance their quotas.

February 24.

By letters from Brussels it appears, that the most vigorous pre-

parations are making on both sides for the renewal of hostilities, and that all hopes of a speedy peace are vanished. The army of the Sambre and Meuse has been considerably augmented by reinforcements, and is now 70,000 strong.

This day a mail from Hamburg arrived at the post office. Our readers will see that the hopes of an approaching peace, which were some time ago entertained upon the continent, are now entirely dissipated. The intelligence from Corfica is of a most distressing nature; we wait impatiently for further advices from that quarter.

February 26.

It will be seen, that every preparation is making, on the part of the French, to renew the campaign with all possible expedition and vigour; that with a view to facilitate their fiscal operations, a bank has been established; and that the Chouans, according to their own accounts, are increasing in a most alarming manner, spreading dissension and promoting desertion among the troops of the Republic, and extending their destructive measures over the whole face of the country, into the provinces of Brittany and Normandy, and in the adjacent districts.

February 27.

A report prevailed yesterday in the highest circles, that General Clairfayt is dead. The credit which it received from those who had the best opportunity of ascertaining its validity, induces us to think that it is but too true. His loss in the present state of affairs will be most severely felt.

The Ottoman Porte, according to accounts from Vienna, has formally demanded of the Imperial Courts, what part the Imperialists will take in case of a war with the Russians? The answer of the Austro Cabinet to this demand was that the Emperor would scrupulously adhere to the conditions stipulated in the Triple Alliance.

BOSTON, April 1.

FROM IRELAND.

Papers by the Franklin, captain McLellan, from Dublin, brings intelligence of a formidable and extensive conspiracy, to separate that country from England, and establish a republican form of government, in conjunction with the French government. A party discovery was made just in time to prevent its execution, by means of a governmental emissary, who had infiltrated himself into the councils of the democrats. But such was the nature of the conspiracy, that one man could only give information of nine members, the executive council excepted, which arranged all the plans and movements of the whole body.

Mr. John Burk, the chief of this conspiracy, and the one who was to manage the attack in the capital, after many hair-breadth escapes during the space of 4 months, had the good fortune to get on board the Franklin, and in her arrived at this port. The adventures of this gentleman, though scarcely 23 years of age, are full of the various turns and colors of fortune. At 15 he was midshipman on board a man of war, in which station he remained 11 months; 17 he quitted the sea, and resumed the study of literature. At 18 he entered the university of Dublin, which at that time did not contain 6 republicans; though there were 1500 students. He undertook the arduous task of republicanizing the university, and absolutely succeeded in it. During his stay there his reputation as a man of science, was considerable.

At 21 he was removed from the university by the interference of the government under pretence that he was inculcating despicable principles: from that time until the period of his departure, he continued his political career with distinguished himself by a keen and

pointed productions in defence of the liberties of mankind. He formed a chain of democratic societies in different parts, and connected them by a correspondence. He was suspected to have opened an intercourse with the government of France. He is a powerful speaker; a good writer, a zealous politician, and a great patriot. He had studied the profession of the law, but could not be admitted to the bar, in consequence of his notoriety in politics.

PHILADELPHIA, April 6.
A letter from Falmouth, dated Feb. 22, mentions the arrival of the ship Sally, capt. Wickes, in 22 days from Philadelphia. The letter was brought by the Packet arrived at New-York. The writer says that "All prospect of peace has vanished."

April 16.
Extract of a letter from Perth, received by the ship Fanny, capt. Braine, to a merchant in New-York, dated Feb. 25.

"They have the late king of France's brother at Edinburgh, and the palace is fitted up for him; he keeps his levees twice a week; in short, it is thought by the aristocrats a great honor to be introduced to his fair prince, and I am told, all his munimery is at the expense of Britain."

YORK, April 13.
Yesterday afternoon, a meeting of the inhabitants of York Borough, and its vicinity, was held in the court-house, to consider the propriety of presenting a petition to the House of Representatives of the United States, praying that the necessary laws may be passed for carrying the treaties lately concluded, into effect, when a committee was appointed, and petition agreed on.

BALTIMORE, April 1.
Wednesday arrived the ship George & Patsy Washington, captain Parker, from Liverpool, from whence he sailed on the 31st of January, with the ship Beckey, capt. Bryden, and the ship James, capt. Peachy.

On the 25th of February, in lat. 24. 44. N. long. 20. W. spoke the brig Benjamin and Nancy, of Havreuhl, captain Farley, from St. Ubes, bound to Newbury-Port, 14 days out, all well. Capt. Farley informed him, that one half of Cadiz was sunk by an earthquake, & several other towns had shared the same fate. Capt. Farley felt the shock lying in St. Ubes. He likewise informed capt. Parker that the king of Spain had fled into Portugal, but what for he could not tell; he expected it was owing to an invasion.

March 7, at 2 P. M. spoke the ship Francis and Mary, capt. Head, of Kennebeck, 30 days from St. Ubes, in lat. 24. 11. N. long. 41. 14. W. bound to Norfolk, the captain informed him that the king of Spain was in Portugal, but could not inform what for. He also said that Cadiz was partly sunk by an earthquake, & several other towns received much damage from the shock.

PITTSBURG, April 27.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Philadelphia, dated April 15, 1796, to his friend in this town.

"The house of representatives have agreed to give effect to the treaties with Spain and the Indians; the Algerine laws over, but the chief struggle will be about the British treaty. This business assumes a serious aspect. A meeting of the merchants is called to address the house on the subject. A meeting of the under-writers is notified to take into consideration the propriety of altering the terms of insurance of vessels on account of the apparent disposition of the abuse with respect to the British treaty. The majority of this city is for it, but our member (Swanwick) against it. If the house do

not give effect to this treaty, they need not spend their time about a land office law, for the British and Indians will likely prevent the settlement of the north-western territory, and the British will certainly delay the payment of the captures made by them. The house is on dangerous ground, and it may be queried what the motives of some of them are; for those of most knowledge of commerce, in and out of doors, are in favour of the treaty."

Lexington, May 7.

The following is the number of Emigrants to Kentucky, through the Wilderness in the year 1795.

In January	72
February	88
March	365
April	1218
May	717
June	489
July	141
August	74
September	739
October	313
November	1442
December	562
Total	9210

A list of Representatives and Electors, chosen on Tuesday last for the following counties, viz.

Representatives—Edmund Bullock, John Parker, William Russell, James Hughes, John McDowell, David Walker, Walter Carr.
Electors—James Bullock, John C. Richardson, Levi Todd, William Campbell, B. Thelmon, John Campbell, Bryan Ferguson.
SCOTT.
Representatives—Robert Johnson, John Flounoy.
Electors—Bartlett Collins, William Henry.
WOODFORD.
Representatives—John Jouette, T. Quarles.
Electors—William Steele, John Watkins.
FAYETTE.
Representatives—B. Pemberton, A. Crockett.
Electors—Thomas Todd, Baker Ewing.

MADISON SQUIRREL HUNT.

On Saturday last, the Hunters rendezvoused at Irvine's lick and produced Seven Thousand Nine Hundred and Forty-two Squirrels killed by them in one day.

An express passed through this city last week, with dispatches for the president of the United States from Lord Dorchester—it is reported that his lordship's proclamation for the surrender of the Western posts was among these dispatches.

An extract of a letter from an officer now at Fort Hamilton to the editor, dated April 13 says, "We are making the utmost exertions to get forward the ordinance and supplies for the army, to take possession of the Western posts; six boats yesterday, and five this day have proceeded to the head of the navigation; and seven more are expected to proceed to-morrow."

A report prevails here that Gen. Wayne was hourly expected at Fort-Washington; and that preparations were making by the Commanding Officer of the garrison to salute him on his arrival.

In our last we mentioned, that a gentleman just from Nashville had given information of a family, supposed from the neighbourhood of Pittsburgh being killed going up the Mississippi. Yesterday an express arrived at this place on his way from Fort Mifflin to Head Quarters, who confirms the above report, and adds they were killed by the Creek Indians, about the time mentioned in our former account.

[K. Her.

From the jersey chronicle.

Mr. PRINTER.
You are requested to republish the following, from the Gazette of Main, a News-Paper printed at Portland in Massachusetts, March 31 1796.

THE TRUE AMERICAN POLITICAL CREED.

I. I believe that the appearances of prosperity are deceptive; that this country is over-run by British agents, British speculators and their hirelings; and that the re-

publican government of this country is gradually decaying.

2. I believe that the propositions of the patriotic Madison were the only means of preserving the re- lationship of the once United States of America, by securing the fifteen stripes from the jetties and depredations of English pirates, of preventing the necessity of an appeal to arms and securing us from the pernicious effects of a negotiation whole direct tendency is, the annihilation of our liberties and constitution, and to make our best friends our foes.

3. I believe the present measures of British commissaries, who under the sanction of our administration contract for and export whole squadrons of cavalry, cargoes of naval stores, and other contraband articles, against the laws of nations and the faith of existing treaties with France are directly calculated to embroil us with that victorious nation.

4. I believe the funding system that has enriched hundreds of notorious enemies to the revolution, and of the rights of man, out of the hard earnings of the American veterans, to be a much greater curse on this people, than all the venereal gonorrhoea and his hot; and that the gross disgusting flattery of the bloated FARMER must excite symptoms of loathing in the breast of every modest person.

5. I believe that the writings of Voltaire, &c. are found on audip- ible desks, and that they de- serve the thanks of every friend of liberty, for daring to step forward and rend the veil that concealed certain measures from the people. Furthermore, I know that they have opened the eyes of many.

6. I believe that had it not been for the almighty protection of the Supreme Being, republicanism had been a name; whereas we see the machinations of the present despots and aristocrats in Europe and America full with flame on their own heads; and that the persecution of citizen Randolph, has answered its own purposes, by exposing the cabals of a certain Junto.

7. I believe the declaration is completed, employed by the champions of despotism as to be unable to afford any of his time to visit *Vaterland*, or any other supporter of the rights of man.

8. I believe that a government which does not support their citizens in all legal and lawful proceedings, must sooner or later feel the stings that injustice merits.

9. I believe that G. W. has more black slaves than any other man in the states of America; and you citizens, will judge for the number of his white ones.

10. I believe the treaty lately negotiated between Jay and Greenville, to be unconstitutional, and destructive to the liberties of the citizens of these states.

A TRUE AMERICAN.

INFORMATION.

A PERSON of the name of SAMUEL LAWRENCE, who was travelling through this State on his way to Kentucky, died at my house in this town on the 23d inst.—he had with him two female slaves and child, his falling being and twenty-one pounds thirteen shillings and seven pence, this currency in cash. It appears probable by four grants that he has from the state of Virginia, for lands in Nelson county, Kentucky, that his residence was in that part of said State. His representatives are hereby required to come forward with proper vouchers, proving themselves to be such in order to receive his property as situated above.

WILLIAM MACKAY.
Hagerstown, Washington county, Md.
State of Maryland, April 25, 1796.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of Robert Todd (deceased) to make immediate payment and those having demands against said estate are requested to make them known that provision may be made for payment. The public are hereby cautioned against paying any money due to said estate to any person but the subscriber, who is authorized by the executor to receive the same.

JOHN PARKER, Executor.
April 25, 1796.

STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber,
some time in March, a moult coloured black Horse, with a bald face, about fifteen hands high, five very old, paces and trotty, his mane lies on the left side, branded on the left shoulder & buttock, a crooked hind legs, some white on his hind feet. Whoever recovers said Horse to that I get him again shall be entitled to a reward of 3 DOLLARS, and reasonable charges by an, four miles from Lexington on the Lees-Town road.

Edward Springer.
May 6, 1796.

AKEN up by the subscriber on the head of Hutton in Bourbon county, a bay mare, six years old, thirteen and a half hands high, has a blaze face and three white feet, branded 5 on the near shoulder and buttock, appraised to 9. 12s.

Benjamin Hancock.

A BOX AND SMALL BALE OF GOODS.

SUPPOSED to be sent from Limestone, by Jacob Boone, in January last, are unclaimed. Any gentleman into whose hands they may have fallen, or knowing where they are, will very much oblige the owner by informing Mr. RICHARD COLEMAN, Inn-keeper Lexington. 31 April 18, 1796.

In compliance with an Act of the General Assembly, passed at their last session.

DO hereby give NOTICE to the late Receivers, Sheriffs and Clerks, for the district of Kentucky, to come and settle their respective accounts with the Auditor, on or before the first day of August next, for all monies, certificates, or papers of any kind, received by them, under the revenue laws of Virginia, and yet unaccounted for, otherwise my official duty will compel me to move for judgment against them, as by the said act directed and enforced.

GEORGE MADISON,
Auditor of Public Accounts.

Frankfort, April 16, 1796.

DO hereby warn all persons from employing, harboring, entertaining, or withholding from the Military Service, WILLIAM CAMPBELL, being an apprentice bound to me, and his master, any papers of any kind, or without any just cause. Those who do not attend to this publication, but should lay themselves flat, may not expect any more favor than the law will allow.

DAN L. JAMES.
4th B.

April 17, 1796.

PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that we, John Story, Walter Taylor, James Turley, Nathaniel Taylor, and William Ewing, do claim a preemption of 1000 acres of land, which was granted to John Warfield, as assignee of Hugh Swallow, in Clarke county, on the east side of Slate Creek, including an improvement and a spring known by the name of the Elkton spring. Any person claiming land that may interfere with that claim, are notified to attend at the above spring, and improvement, on the twentieth day of May next; at which time and place, we shall proceed to take the depositions of "Lawson and others, to perpetrate testimony, respecting the several calls in said Swallow's certificate, with the commissaries, agreeably to a law of this State, in that case made and provided.

Kentucky, Jt.
At a Court of Quarter Session, held for Madison County, the 9th day of April, 1796.
Michael Stoney, Plaintiff.

AGENTS
John Williams, Robert Autrey, Emanuel Ridley, Archibald Henderson, Alexander Henderson, Elizabeth Henderson, Executors of Richard Henderson deceased, and Reuben Seary and Sherwood Harris.

IN CHANCERY.

The said Executors not having entered their appearance herein, agreeably to a rule of this court, and it appearing by satisfactory proof to the court, that they are not inhabitants of this State—on the motion of the complainant, by his counsel, it is ordered that the said defendants do appear here on the first day of our next February court, and answer the complainant's bill; and that a copy of this order be published three times in the Kentucky Gazette.

(A Copy.)

WILL. IRVINE, C.M.C.

An Englishman some time ago, being in company with a number of Scotchmen, was loading of the superior fertility of England, in comparison to Scotland, the large size of its cattle, the elegance and strength of its horses, the beauty of the women, the peculiar plumage and vocal faculties of the birds, and in particular the sweet musical notes of the nightingale.—Nightingales! (said one of the Scotchmen) why we have thousands of them about Edinburgh.—Sir, (replied the Englishman) I thought these birds never reached to far north as pray, what kind of a thing is a nightingale?—*My good friend* (said the Scotchman) it is about as big as a pigeon, and has a head and eyes like a cat, and cries whoo, whoo, whoo!

NOTICE

2 I am given to all who may concern, that commissioners appointed by the court of Clarke county, will meet on Saturday next at the 23d day of May next in order to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses respecting an entry of 132 acres of land made in the name of Philip Drake, entered in 1793, and do such other acts as shall be thought necessary to establish said claim.

William Payne.

NOTICE

2 I am given to all whom it may concern, that pursuant to an order of Green county court, appointing Elias Barbee, John Barks and Thomas Hall, or any two of them, commissioners, to take depositions to perpetuate the testimony of my improvement, boundary line and other facts in place of my entry. I shall attend with said commissioners on the 23d day of June next to take the deposition of William Greer, Daniel Hays and all other persons who have legitimate claims are desired to attend at the time and place aforesaid.

Beat Ford.

NOTICE

2 All persons are hereby forewarned from alien trading for or taking any money on bonds given from us to W. M. Clark county, for \$50, the day amounting to 18c, payable in June or July 1796, to be paid in cash, the balance in a cow and calf. The other amounting to \$1, payable within four years from last January, as he obtained them in a fraudulent manner, and we are determined not to pay them until compelled by law.

Edwin Francis.

William Francis.

April 23, 1796.

NOTICE

2 I am given to all whom it may concern, that I shall attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke, at the plantation of William Downey on Saturday next, at Licking in said county, on the 23d day of May next, then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses, respecting an improvement made near that place by William Downey, and do such other acts as may be judged necessary and according to law. The Green River road crosses Downey's plantation.

Original Young.

NOTICE

2 I am given to all whom it may concern, that I shall attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke, at the plantation of William Downey on Saturday next, at Licking in said county, on the 23d day of May next, then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses, respecting an improvement made near that place by William Downey, and do such other acts as may be judged necessary and according to law. The Green River road crosses Downey's plantation.

Richard Bard.

April 23, 1796.

TAKE NOTICE

2 I am given to all whom it may concern, that I shall attend the commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke, to take depositions to establish the call of the following entry—May 23, 1795, Jacob Myers entry, 250 acres on the waters of a large tract of Licking, running parallel with the main branch, and emptying in the main branch about thirty miles above the upper Blue Licks, including four or five chains, made by Thomas Clarke and company in 1793, and then and there to do such other acts as the law requires.

Andrew Swearingen.

Clarke county, April 23, 1796.

TAKE NOTICE

2 I am given to all whom it may concern, that I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke, to establish the boundary line between the plantation of Thomas Swearingen's entry of 412 acres, on the dividing ridge between Madison and Clark creek, at a tree marked T. S. Y., on the north side of a pond, and then and there to do such other acts as the law requires.

Andrew Swearingen.

Clarke county, April 23, 1796.

NOTICE

2 I am given to all whom it may concern, that I shall attend with the commissioners appointed by the county court of Bourbon, under an act entitled "An act to ascertain the boundaries of land, and for other purposes," there to take the depositions of witnesses for the above purpose, and then and there to do such other and further acts as the law requires.

John Roberts.

May 4, 1796.

WASHINGTON, Va.

March Quarterly Court, 1796. Zechariah Riney, Joseph Alvey, and Anne his wife, Bail Riney, Complainants, vs. Clement Grifley, and Mary his wife, Defendants.

John Watlen and Henrietta Defendants.

IN CHANCERY.

THE Defendants having failed to appear and answer the Complainant's bill agreeably to the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that they are no inhabitants of this state, on the motion of the Complainants by their counsel, it is ordered that unless the said Defendants appear here on the first day of the next May court, and answer the Complainant's bill, that the same shall be taken as confessed; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in the Kentucky Gazette for two months successively, and published three times at the front door of the Roman Chapel in this court.

(A Copy) Telle JOHN REED, C. W. C.

AM authorized to sell fifty tracts of military lands on the South side of Green river, and on the North West line of the Ohio, for which a general warranty will be given. Also considerable quantity of very fertile lands lying in various parts of this state.

John Breckinridge.

Feb. 13, 1796.

FOR SALE ONE thousand acres of the late General Stephen's military survey of LANDS on Hickman, about ten miles from Lexington, and adjoining that part on which General Lawton now lives. For terms apply to Thomas Hart and Cornelius beauty of said town who are empowered to dispose of the same.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public, he will take charge of the GRAMMAR School at High, Woodford County, where he formerly taught, and he has employed an efficient, well instructed and in such branches of the sciences, as can be taught at a private school. The greatest attention shall be given to the youth committed to his care.

AND STEELE.

April 12, 1796.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE, A few Copies of the Acts Passed at the last session of the General Assembly of this state, to which is prefixed, the act of Virginia concerning the election of the District of Kentucky, into a separate state, and the Constitution of Kentucky.

NOTICE

2 I am given to all whom it may concern, that commissioners appointed by the court of Madison county, will meet on the 23d day of May next at the plantation of John Fleming, creek, east a second day of June next, in order to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses respecting an entry of 3500 acres of land made in the name of Nathaniel Hart, entered in the year 1793, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary to establish said claim.

Robert Jackson.

NOTICE. THAT commissioners appointed by the county court of Clarke, will meet on the 23d day of May next, on the land claimed by George Winn on an entry of 1300 acres, made May 19, 1795, adjoining the lands of Thomas Winn on the waters of Licking, then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses respecting the call in said entry, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

GEORGE WINN.

May 4, 1796.

NOTICE.

2 I am given to all whom it may concern, that commissioners appointed by the court of Clarke county, will meet on the 23d day of May next, on the land claimed by Thomas Winn, on an entry made May 19, 1795, on a boundary warrant, containing 420 acres on Licking waters, beginning at a tree marked H. and two other trees marked S. W. P. then and there to perpetuate the testimony respecting the call of said entry, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

TIO. WINN.

May 4, 1796.

NOTICE.

2 I am given to all whom it may concern, that commissioners appointed by the court of Clarke county, will meet on the 23d day of May next, on the land claimed by Owen Winn on an entry of 500 acres made the 23d day of May 1795, in the name of said Winn, adjoining lands of Thomas Winn, on waters of Licking; then and there to perpetuate the testimony of certain witnesses respecting the call in said entry, and do such other acts as shall be deemed necessary and agreeable to law.

OWEN WINN.

May 4, 1796.

GENEROUS WAGES

24 WILL be given for able-bodied NEGRO MEN, to work at Iron Works on Slate, where they will receive good treatment. Apply to Mr. John Breckinridge, or to the subscriber.

JOHN C. OWENS.

M'COUN & CASTLEMAN,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED, AND NOW OPENING,

At their STORE, second door below the sign of the Buffalo, a large & general assortment of

MERCHANDIZE,

CONSISTING OF Dry Goods and Groceries of all kinds;

Which they are determined to sell low for CASH LIDS and Country LINEN.

Lexington, August 10, 179

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For raising the sum of Ten Thousand Dollars, for the purpose of erecting a PULP and LINEN MANUFACTORY in Georgetown. In three Clashes—3000 Dollars by the first, and 3000 the two last.

CLASS THE FIRST.

1 Prize of 1000 Dollars is 2700 Dols. 1000 1000 1000

2 400 1200 300 200 1400 100 100 1000 20 20 1000 340 20 480 800 12 960 695 6 4170

2 of 200 dollars each being 1 for the first and 1 for the last drawn ticket, 400 2000

1779 Prizes. 3555 Blanks.

3324 Tickets, at 5 Dollars each is 26670

Subject to a discount of Fifteen per Centum.

AS every encouragement ought to be given to manufacturers in this state, this in particular claims the attention of the public. The many advantages which will arise from manufacturing DUCK, shall be so forcibly striking to every man of reflection, that the managers will find it unnecessary to enlarge on the subject; and the liberal principle upon which the scheme is founded (not two blanks to a prize) will, exclusive of that encouragement, justify the speculative adventurer upon principles of gain. The managers therefore shatter themselves that they will meet with such encouragement in the sales of the tickets as will in a short time justify their expending and giving public notice when the drawing of the lottery will commence.

Tickets may be had by applying in Lexington to men, John Bradford and Alexander M'Gregor, in Franklin to Mr. George Madison, in Versailles to Doctor Fickens, or to J. G. NORTON, W. HENRY, Managers.

J. HAWKINS.

* Any person purchasing 20 tickets, shall have a credit until the Lottery is drawn.

This is to forewarn all persons from purchasing two hundred acres of land from Charles Sumption, part of a two hundred and twenty-seven acre survey, lying in Greene county, on Little Licking river, having obtained a deed for the same fraudulently. Given under my hand this 16th of April 1796.

JOHN ROW.

STRAYED from the subscriber early in April last, the following HORSES, viz. a bay mare, about fourteen and a half hands high, eight or nine years old, a small bay horse, if burned forgotten, one foot white, had on a common five horse bell, fastened by a new leather collar and branded R. C. Also a white horse, about the same height of the mare, and two or three years older, if burned forgotten, a bleish in one eye from a late stroke, both mare and horse in tolerable plight, trots and canters, and thin shoes lately taken off. It is supposed they are on Hickman creek, or the Kentucky river above the mouth of said creek; as they were seen not far from Mr. Ballenger's shortly after they strayed, and as the mare was once the property of some person who then lived on Hickman, and of whom Mr. Edward S. Thomas had her in 1792. And also a boy, fifteen, two years old, neither cooked nor branded, no white, and went away about the 23d March last. Whoever delivers said horses, or either of them, to the subscriber, or secures them, or either of them, so that he gets them again, shall receive for the three, twenty dollars, or fifteen for the mare and boy, and five for the filly, if delivered, or half thereof for information and securing.

RO. CRADDOCK.

Danville, May 1, 1796.

GEORGE ADAMS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has opened Tavern, in that commodious house on Main street, the third door below Cross street; where those who please to favor him with their custom, shall meet with every possible attention. January 1, 1796.

HAT MANUFACTORY,

At the corner of Cross and Water Streets.

WHERE Ladies and Gentlemen can be supplied with Wool or Fur HATS, at a very low rate for the Cash, by ARCHIBALD BROWN.

N. B. I want an APPRENTICE to the above business.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For raising the sum of 2250 Dollars, for the use of the LEXINGTON LODGE, No. 25.

No. Prizes. Lolls. Dols.

1 of 1500 is 1500

2 500 1000

3 250 750

5 100 500

12 50 600

30 25 750

100 20 2000

170 15 2550

251 10 2510

440 6 2640

2 of 100 each being 1 for the first and 1 for the last drawn ticket 200

1016 prizes } Dols. 15,000

1984 blanks } Not two blanks to a prize.

3000 tickets at 5 dolls. 15,000

The Prizes subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.—Prizes to be paid for by the managers, twenty days after the lottery is drawn. A credit of one half of any number of tickets exceeding twenty, shall be given, until the Lottery shall have finished drawing. Prizes drawn and not called for within eighteen months after the Lottery finishing drawing, will be considered as a donation made to the Lexington Lodge.

The drawings of the lottery will be published in the Kentucky papers, regularly, shewing the blanks and prizes.

Tickets may be had by applying to James Morrison, Alex. M'Gregor, John Bullock, Hugh M'Nevin, Robert Higman, or William Murray, John Feaster, Managers appointed by Law.

I WANT TO PURCHASE A QUANTITY OF ASHES, 18

FOR which I will give FOUR PENCE CASH per Bushel; & will send and collect them twice a week, from the houses in town.

George Mansell.

Lexington, January 9, 1796.

WHEREAS by an act of Assembly entitled "An act to amend an act for the better regulating the town of Lexington," the trustees of said town are authorized to enact such bye-laws for the regulation of the market therein contained, as to them should appear proper, under certain restrictions contained in the said act. By virtue of said authority, the trustees now give notice, that two market days in each week will be held in said town, on each Wednesday, the other on each Saturday, in commencing on the second Wednesday in May next. From which day any article of provisions are to offer for sale any article of provisions elsewhere, than at the market house in said town, under the penalty of forfeiture of such articles offered for sale, before eleven o'clock of said market day.

That a Clerk of the market, authorized by the trustees, will attend on each whole duty it will be to seize such provisions as shall be unwholesome; as also such as shall be found deficient in the weight for.

That from and after the first day of July, no weights or measures are to be used in said market, but such as have been regulated and received the town stamp, under penalty of forfeiture.

By order of the board of the trustees of the town.

HUGH MILVAIN, Chairman.

Lexington, April 8, 1796.

LEXINGTON:

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ON MAIN STREET.